The People's Korea

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Maltese Gov't Delegation Headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff of the Republic of Malta who paid a visit to the DPRK. (KCNA Radiophoto)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Dominic Minteff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, visited the DPRK from January 10 to January 13 on the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff consists of Freddie Micallef, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries; Edgar Mizzi, Attorney General; Joe Camilleri, Secretary to the Cabinet; Maurice Abela, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Albert Mizzi, Chairman of Air Malta and Sea Malta.

The current visit to our country by the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff marks another epochal occasion in bringing onto a new stage the friendship and solidarity sealed between the peoples of Korea and Malta in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence; it also constitutes a big contribution to cementing the friendship and solidarity among the third world people and strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in the world.

On January 10, Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the DPRK, came out to the airport before the arrival of the guests amid the warm welcome of the crowd.

Present there were vice-President Kang Ryang Uk; Comrades O Jin U, Choe Jae U, Ho Dam and Chong Jun Gi; Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working people's organizations; responsible workers of Pyongyang municipal power bodies; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible men of science, education, culture, art and the press; and Pak Jung Guk, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Malta.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also present there.

At 12 noon the plane carrying the goodwill mission of the Maltese people appeared in the sky above the airport and slowly touched down.

Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with His Excellency Dominic Mintoff and warmly hugged him and exchanged greetings with his entourage.

A grand function was held at the airport in welcome of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The national anthems of the Republic of Malta and our country were played and a 21-gun salute was fired.

Together with Comrade Kim Il Sung, His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on January 10 the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Present on the occasion were the head of the delegation His Excellency Dominic Mintoff and members of the delegation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on the evening of January 10 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Invited to the banquet were His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff and members of the delegation.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited to the banquet.

Comrade Kim Il made a speech at the banquet.

Then His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff spoke.

Talks were held on Jan. 11 in Pyongyang between the government delegation of the DPRK and the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff inspected on January 11 the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition.

The revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" was performed on January 11 evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

The government delegation of the Republic of Malta went to Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, on the morning of January 12.

Then the government delegation of the Republic of Malta visited the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

The government delegation of the Republic of Malta visited the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on the same day and saw a performance of the art circle members of the palace.

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on January 12 afternoon.

At 6 p.m. when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform in company with His Excellency Dominic Mintoff to the strains of the welcome music, stormy cheers of "*manse!*" and thunderous applause burst out, rocking the hall.

Kang Hyon Su, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a welcome speech.

Then His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff spoke amid warm welcome of the attendants. (See page 2)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on January 13 in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff left Pyongyang by special plane on the afternoon of January 13.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came out to the airport to warmly see off His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

New Year's Greetings

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) sent a message of greetings to President Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, legendary hero and tender-hearted father of Korean people, on the occasion of the New Year 1975 which will be adorned with victory and glory.

President KIM IL SUNG

Exchanges New Year's Greetings with Foreign Party, Gov't Leaders

• The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, exchanged New Year's cards with the leaders of Parties and states of various countries on the occasion of the New Year 1975.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade **Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party; Comrade **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, and Comrade **Willi Stoph**, President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Comrade **Henryk Jablonski**, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade **Yumzhagin Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Prince **Souphanouvong**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front; Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea; **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran; **Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Badlishah**, King of Malaysia; U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; **Seyni Kountche**, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Niger.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, and **Haxhi Lleshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic; **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Nikolai Viktorovich Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Idi Amin Dada**, President of the Republic of Uganda; **Mohammed Ullah**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **Mohammed Daud**, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway.

Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; General **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia; and **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore.

• Comrade **Kim Il Sung** exchanged New Year's cards with **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India; **Kristjan Eldjarn**, President of the Republic of Iceland; and **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of State of Kuwait.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung** also received a New Year's card from **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

• The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and **Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo**, Life President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the New Year 1975.

• The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the New Year 1975 from **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Maria Estela Martinez de Peron**, President of the Republic of Argentina; General **Soeharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; N'Garta Tombalbaye, President of the Republic of Chad; **Mohammad Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; General **El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; **Carlos Andres Perez**, President of the Republic of Venezuela; **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; and **Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayyan**, President of the United Arab Emirates.

(KCNA)

World Revolutionary People Admire President KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The world revolutionary peoples' reverence and respect for the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal *Juche* idea, are growing deeper as the days and years go by.

Friends of the world heartily wish the respected and beloved leader good health and a long life, reverently calling as one President Kim Il Sung "the great leader of the revolution whom mankind had long craved for," "the outstanding leader turning the wheels of history in the era of *Juche*" and the "eternal sun of mankind bringing the dawn of communism."

Zairese President Mobutu Sese Seko said:

"I assure you that President Kim Il Sung, the father of the Korean nation, enjoys the deepest respect not only in Korea but in all parts of the world....

"You Korean people can be proud of being a great people because you have the great leader, the great military commander, political genius and great thinker and noblest humanist."

Foreign friends say:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only the great leader of the Korean people but the outstanding leader of the peoples of the whole world. I infinitely revere Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoys the unbounded respect of not only Koreans but all the peoples of the globe....

"He is, indeed, a great man. He is the great sun of the 20th century brightly illumining the road of revolution" **(Teleskino, railway worker in Bologna, Italy).**

"The august name of President Kim Il Sung is shedding its brilliant rays all over the world for he founded the great idea lighting the path in our century from the highest peak of history of human thought, the immortal idea which the world revolutionary people enthusiastically call in peculiar Korean term '*Juche*'" **(Thomas Menassue, Director of the "Daho Express," the official newspaper of the Dahomeyan Government).**

"The great *Juche* idea is, indeed, an immortal idea which has brought about a new turn not only in the development of the Korean history but in the world history as well. President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the great *Juche* idea, is not only the leader of Korea but the peerless hero of the peoples of the whole world aspiring after hopeful future when people will become the master of all things.

"Korean people, don't think President Kim Il Sung is the leader of the Korean people alone.

"He is the sun of all of us" **(Osuma Hisao, post-graduate of Hosei University, Japan).**

Comrade Kim Il Sung propounded great many ideas and theories during his half century-long revolutionary activities. And they form a perfect system. This covers a wide range from the *Juche* idea and strategy and tactics of the revolution and construction to the method of leading the masses.

"I interpret the system of these ideas and theories as Kimilsungism.

"Kimilsungism is the peak of the ideas of the working class and this is the guiding ideology, theory and method of our time and a lighthouse illumining the road of human history. It is in this sense that I maintain that Comrade Kim Il Sung is the greatest thinker and theorist produced by mankind and the supreme guide of the world people and the only centre of the world revolution" **(Benoit Ansart, university professor in Paris).**

"The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the great leader not only of the Korean people but of all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He brightly illumines the road ahead of the world people and sheds brilliant rays like the sun, being their centre" **(Head of the Nepal-Korea friendship delegation which had visited our country).**

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung is possessed of perfect revolutionary character which no one has ever had....

"The leader, the legendary hero, is a very unaffected man possessed of exceptional kindness and humanity, simplicity and modesty.

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the only possessor of this character. This trait can hardly be found in anyone else" **(Shagik Arabidat, vice-Chairman of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association and General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Association).**

"All facts patently prove that President Kim Il Sung is the great leader of the revolution whom mankind had long craved for and the only centre of the international communist movement and the eternal leader bringing the world revolution to final victory.

"To defend President Kim Il Sung and attend the President—this is the proud common duty of all the peoples aspiring after progress and democracy" **(Uchigashima Mikiyasu, member of the "Youth Society for Study of Juche Idea" in Tokyo).**

Director of the newspaper "Tamir" and the publishing house "Progress" of Pakistan wrote as follows:

"The great leader of the revolution, Marshal Kim Il Sung, I pray for your eternal guidance to the world progressive people.

"We will build socialism along the road pointed to by the leader".

"Please accept Marshal Kim Il Sung shedding brilliant rays of *Juche* all over the world my reverential best wishes for your good health and a long life."

"History of President KIM IL SUNG Is Undying, Immortal Revol. Epic"

The December 28 issue of the **Zaïrese weekly "Modja"** carried an article praising the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader on one whole page under the title "Kim Il Sung, He Is a Peerless Patriot," according to a report from Kinshasa.

The weekly printed in place of honour a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The weekly said:

We introduce President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and iron-willed brilliant commander.

The history of President Kim Il Sung is the history of the greatest patriot and an undying, immortal revolutionary epic run through with struggle.

He has been devoting his all to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people up to this day since he took the road of revolution in his early years.

President Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland, has led and is leading the Korean revolution to victory and performed great and shining exploits unknown in the history of Korea.

His *Juche* idea holds a particularly important place in the realm of ideology, theory and practice.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

The *Juche* idea is a profound revolutionary idea which has a deep philosophical basis that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

President Kim Il Sung, thoroughly embodying *Juche* in the Korean revolution, hewed out a new road of struggle for the country's liberation and saved the nation which had been standing on the crossroads of life or death.

He has led and is leading the Korean people along the highway of epochal change and prosperity.

All the victories and achievements of the Korean people, without exception, are the result of the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The Korean people are firmly convinced through their experience in life that thanks to the respected and beloved leader there are for them the socialist fatherland of today, happiness and glorious and brilliant future.

(第三種郵便物認可)

PYONGYANG, Jan. 13 (KCNA)—Follows the full text of the speech made by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff at the Pyongyang mass-meeting welcoming the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff held in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"We Have Come Long Way But We Would Have Gladly Travelled Even Twice and Three Times Distance to Meet You and Your Distinguished Leader"

Speech of Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff

Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Comrade Premier Kim Il,
Comrade Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee,
Comrades and friends,

My friends and I thank you most heartily for the fabulous welcome you have given us and for the hospitality you have showered upon us. This grand reception is totally unexpected. We rejoice all the more knowing that it comes straight from your hearts.

We have come here to bring to your great and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the people of Korea the greetings and good wishes of the Government and the people of Malta.

We have come to meet your distinguished and wise leader and to be inspired by his many achievements.

We have come to meet you, the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to share your joy for the tasks accomplished and to learn from you how to develop our country in freedom and in peace under enlightened socialist leadership.

We have come a long way but we would have gladly travelled even twice and three times the distance to meet you and your distinguished leader.

We have fulfilled our wish to meet Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the leader whom you so deservedly love and respect. The people of Malta had heard a lot about him, and had admired and respected him in his struggle and victory against the Japanese aggression and in his fight and successes against imperialists under the guise of a United Nations force.

Never in our wildest dreams, however, had we expected to witness such progress in socialisation, in agriculture, in industry and in the arts. We now understand the meaning of your ideology *Juche*. The ideological, technical and cultural revolution you have undertaken under the guidance of your great and beloved leader beats all records. Your President, Comrade Kim Il Sung may be rightly called the father of the Korean nation. He has taken the ashes to which Korea has been reduced and from them built a new, strong and self-respected nation.

The people of Malta have followed your successes with gratification. These successes not only improved the living standards of the people of north Korea; they make possible and inevitable the reunification of the whole of Korea into one state.

Your successes cover the whole field of your activities. They are embodied in your guiding principles—the *Juche* idea; and they flow from that principle. Your great and beloved leader summed it up as independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defence in national defence. Following this guideline, you had won bumper crop after another and you have reached your targets of production years in advance of the dates that were set for you. You are now producing in twelve days what you one time took one whole year to produce. Your latest plan will be completed in five years instead of six.

These are phenomenal achievements and they have proved that you, the Korean masses, are indeed the masters and the motive force of the revolution and of the reconstruction of your country.

In the international field your successes have not been less impressive. Year after year more and more countries have come to accept the justice of your cause; to reunify a people that has been divided and kept divided by outside imperialist forces against its will. More and more countries have come to realise who really wants peace and who wants to perpetuate an unnatural division of a people for their own selfish and imperialist interest.

We are confident that the spirit which animates you in your last struggle will prevail as it has done in the other battles in which you were engaged in the past. More and more countries will recognise this fact as time brings you nearer to victory.

For us it has been an honour and a privilege to co-sponsor a resolution in the Assembly of the United Nations calling upon the United States forces to leave south Korea.

Your struggle is our struggle and your cause is our cause. We shall therefore remain solidly behind you in your search for a united Korea in peace and free from outside interference. We shall support you everywhere and at all times; in the United Nations, in other international arena, and also in our relations with individual states.

The people of Malta too are at present engaged in a struggle for survival in freedom and independence. In your kind speech, Comrade Chairman, you have referred to the successes we had at home. This is undeniable; and we have, it is ture, further consolidated our position. After having defined the conditions under which foreign forces shall remain in Malta to enable us, by their expenditure, to reconstruct our country, and after having fixed the time after which they shall leave, we have established and proclaimed the Republic of Malta. We have also embarked on the road of socialisation of the country and are now in the process of completing the nationalization of some of the vital sectors of the economy that are still in the hands of the foreigner.

Because in the international sphere we were for the first time free to do so, we have set in motion in our Mediterranean region new forces beneficial to all our neighbours and to ourselves.

We lie, as you know, in the centre of the Mediterranean Sea. To the North there is Europe and to the South there are Arab states of North Africa. Both geographically and culturally we are therefore the natural link between the Arab nations and Western Europe and the bridge that could help in bringing together the two shores of this sea.

A first step towards this goal has already been taken. Western Europe and the Arabs have started a dialogue which augurs well for the future not only of this area but also of the whole of the third world. For the first time, Western Europeans have accepted to treat developing countries on a footing of equality. For the first time in our Mediterranean region all states, big and small, rich and poor, strong and weak are meeting as equals.

Some of the events accompanying these new developments have also had some adverse effect on the economy of developing countries. The fabulous increase in the price of oil, coupled with the equally fantastic increases in the price of other essential commodities have played havoc with our balance of payments. They have also hastened the recession now gripping the countries of Western Europe. These countries are being threatened by an economic crisis that could shake them to their very foundations.

To the people of Malta, this means a heavy drop in exports to these countries with the consequent results that foreign firms have been sending our workers back home without a job. Like the people of Korea, the people of the Republic of Malta show their real worth in battle, and more so when the odds are against them. We rely on the Maltese masses to overcome the new difficulties.

With the solidarity and cooperation of our Korean friends, the time we need to surmount this new obstacle will be shortened. Your distinguished and respected leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung has assured us of the wish of the people of Korea to do whatever is in their power to help. For this, and for the cooperation your beloved leader has already given, the people of the Republic of Malta shall be forever grateful.

The Korean and the Maltese peoples have indissoluble ties. They have both experienced colonialist and imperialist domination and exploitation and both share one common aspiration: to live in freedom and in peace with their neighbours and to help all those who still struggle for freedom and independence.

The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the beloved and great Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the people of Malta in their new-found independence and freedom, stand firmly together in fighting aggression and foreign interference and in helping, each in its way and with the means at its disposal, the ever growing forces of liberation and in promoting socialism amongst the peoples of the world.

Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Maltese people and the Korean people;

Long live the unity of all workers fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and for freedom, peace and prosperity and socialism;

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Long live the people of Korea;

Long live Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the great and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Visit to Korean Revolution Museum (31)

Successful Accomplishment of Socialist Industrialization

Exhibits on socialist industrialization are set out in halls from No. 69 to No. 74. These are devoted to the brilliant exploits performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who, setting forth the line of socialist industrialization, wisely led our people in their struggle for its realization and thus converted this country into a socialist industrial state.

Our curator began her explanation by saying that the history of industrialization was by no means a royal road. In the postwar days there was a great dearth of funds, raw and other materials. The obstructionist machinations of internal and external enemies, lopsided industry inherited from Japanese imperialism and severe destruction caused by the war made the situation more difficult.

The curator continued:

No sooner had the period of postwar rehabilitation been over, than the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the line of socialist industrialization aiming at establishing an independent modern industry and effecting overall technical reconstruction of the national economy. Then he intelligently led the whole Party and people to carry it into effect.

The leader held that consistently holding to the basic line of economic construction of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture would bring to success the line of socialist industrialization. He also maintained the stand of solving all the difficult problems arising in the course of socialist industrialization with our own efforts by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

One map exhibited in a hall attracted our attention. It is the map showing his trail of on-the-spot guidance to arouse the people to the task of socialist industrialization.

The red marks trace—Huichon, Kusong, Chongjin, Hamhung and other areas.

Here he undertook his on-the-spot guidance. As we followed the marks with deep emotion we could clearly see the great leader travelling the long path of thousands of *ri*, regardless of snow or rain, to talk with people and encourage them to release their inexhaustible wellsprings of strength in the great task. From this great path came the accomplished socialist industrialization.

There are exhibits showing our people's struggle. Greatly inspired by the leader's wise guidance, our working class and working people, upholding his line of socialist industrialization, made miraculous innovations in their efforts to implement it.

We now stood before photos showing 6,000-ton power presses, heavy-duty trucks, large excavators and bulldozers, electric locomotives and large vessels, an epitome of our developing machine-building industry which is the core of heavy industry, and other photos illustrating the might of ferrous metallurgical industry.

Here also in this hall we found photos and various other exhibits showing the leader's on-the-spot guidance at the centrally- and locally-run factories and the successes achieved under his wise guidance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the wise policy of expanding extensively locally-run industry along with the centralized industry in the production of consumer goods. To put it into effect, he visited the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory, the Sunchon Artificial Leather Shoes Factory, the Sinpo Fish Cannery, the Hwangju Fruit-processing Factory and other centrally-controlled factories as well as locally-run factories built in different parts of the country to guide their work on the spot. His work was followed by the establishment of more than 3,000 local factories. Now we feasted our eyes on the map showing these factories densely distributed throughout the country.

Having been built up into an independent modern industry through our people's efforts to create the firm heavy industry centres with the machine-building industry at the core and modern light industry centres under the leader's wise guidance, our industry came to play a more decisive role in the production of gross national product and national income.

A diagram in this hall shows that industry's share in the value of our total industrial and agricultural output rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969, and its share in the national income increased from 25 per cent to 65 per cent in the same period. There is another diagram showing a marked rise in per capita output of major industrial products, an important index to a nation's economic strength and level of industrial development.

Also exhibited in the hall are the materials that tell of the creation of an independent modern industry and splendid materialization of the overall technological reconstruction of the national economy including agriculture. Studying these materials our hearts swelled with pride in the fact that our country, once colonial agrarian state, which was far removed from the modern technical civilization in the past, has been converted into a socialist industrial state with an independent modern industry and developed agriculture.

We now came to the last section of Hall No. 74. There are the leader's words in golden letters which especially held our eyes:

"The conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state is an event of great historic significance in the struggle to accelerate the building of socialism and communism in our country and attain a nation-wide victory for the Korean revolution."

With the successful accomplishment of the historic task of socialist industrialization under the wise guidance of the leader our country has been provided with the firm material and technical foundations for socialism and is now able to meet fully by its own productive power the demands of its economic and defence construction, and provide the people with a full range of industrial and agricultural products. The conversion of our country into an industrial state has further solidified our revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic and made possible our powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of our compatriots in south Korea and helped towards achieving the reunification of our country and future prosperity.

Engraving words of the leader on our minds, we took a great pride in the fact that our country has finally abolished economic and technical backwardness, the vestige of the old society, and has joined the ranks of advanced countries as a fully qualified member.

Kwak Chun Man
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

DPRK's Universal Free Medical Care

Today, in our country, an advanced section doctor system is in force in which groups of medical specialists such as physicians and surgeons take charge of different districts and assume full responsibility for the health of the population in their respective districts.

With enforcement of the section doctor system, all the working people of our country came to have groups of able medical specialists as their "doctors in charge."

One of the most important question in enforcing a system of free medical care in our country which had remained backward in the past days was to rear medical workers.

For the solution of this problem no small number of medical colleges and schools were opened under the difficult conditions shortly after the liberation in our country. At the same time, evening and correspondence courses and special departments were widely set up in the colleges and special schools and a system of training assistant doctors, pharmaceutists and nurses was set up at big hospitals.

Medical colleges and higher medical schools have made their appearance in all the provinces to meet the local demand for health workers. Now the number of health workers in our country has reached 250,000 including creche nurses.

While training health workers, our Party strove to build medical establishments and produce medicaments, medical appliances and other material means by our own efforts.

Thus, in a brief period, the medical establishments have been largely expanded to bring hospitals or clinics into being in all *ri*, including remote mountainous areas of the country.

In 1970, the number of medical establishments stood 334 times that in 1944, the pre-liberation year to reach the world level in the number of medical establishments and hospital beds per capita.

Along with the modern, large-scale pharmaceutical and medical appliances industry firmly relying on the foundation of the independent national economy, medium and small scale pharmaceutical factories and those of locally-controlled industry have been extensively constructed and developed in all the localities.

Deep care is shown in all aspects in our country so that the benefits of free medical care may reach all the working people better.

In this, the treatment by modern medical technique is effectively combined with treatment by eastern medicine, the inherent medical legacy of our nation, and by natural therapy with hot spring and medicinal water, for diverse development of therapy on the basis of *Juche*.

Our people live without worries about treatment of diseases, fully guaranteed health by the state.

The average longevity of our people has been lengthened by more than 26 years under the most superior socialist public health system of our country compared with that before the liberation and the people love the song: "We enjoy our youth at sixty and meet the complete cycle of age at ninety".

(KCNA)

Pyongyang Proposes to Open Political Consultative Meet

9th Contact between Vice-Chairmen of North-South Co-ordination Commission Held

PYONGYANG, Jan. 9 (KCNA)—The ninth contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in the portion of our side in Panmunjom on Jan. 8, 1975, according to a statement of the spokesman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

At the contact, Comrade Cho Myong Il, vice-Chairman of our side, pointed out that one year and two months have passed since the contact between the vice-Chairmen began, but no success worth mentioning has yet been achieved in the discussion of the reorganization of the Co-ordination Commission. A new progress must be made in the dialogue in the New Year, he stressed.

Referring to the question of the reorganization of the Co-ordination Commission, the vice-Chairman of our side recalled that the south Korean side had opposed the proposal of our side for comprehensively reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission with the representatives of various political parties and public organisations and representatives of all strata of the people who are sincerely desirous of national reunification and in the latter period our side advanced a new proposal for convening a political consultative conference, keeping the Co-ordination Commission in the present scale.

He said:

As everybody knows, the question of national reunification is not a question confined to the interests of a party or a circle, but a nation-wide work concerning the destiny of the whole nation, indeed.

In order to successfully fulfil the supreme task of the nation, we should fully reflect the will of the whole nation in this work and firmly rely on the patriotic forces of the whole nation.

Actually, the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south strongly demand that they be allowed to take an active part in the patriotic work for achieving the reunification of the country.

We fully took these points into consideration in our proposal to convene a political consultative conference along with the Co-ordination Commission. If this proposal is carried into effect, it will undoubtedly bring a new turning-point in the solution of the question of reunification.

He emphasized that our side's proposal is an expression of its sincere efforts for the normalization of dialogue.

He strongly demanded the south Korean side take an affirmative attitude toward our side's proposal.

Concerning the question of calling a meeting of the executive council now under discussion between the two sides, the vice-Chairman of our side stressed that a meeting of the executive council should be convened at an early date after replacing the executive of the south Korean side, a member of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," with another person.

He continued:

As everyone knows, in our August 28 statement, 1973, we declared that we would not deal with the members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" who were seeking north-south confrontation and the permaneat split of the nation and framing all kinds of plots and committing murder without hesitation for this purpose and who even committed the gangsterism of kidnapping Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure in exile in an alien land for demanding peaceful reunification and proposed that they be removed from the Co-ordination Commission with a lofty mission of solving the question of the country's reunification and the Co-ordination Commission be comprehensively reorganized with persons who sincerely desire reunification.

Our demand is irrefutably just in view of the anti-democratic, nation splitting and treacherous criminal acts perpetrated by the "C.I.A." since the publication of the north-south joint statement.

Therefore, the south Korean side did not dare refuse our demand and accepted it. It relieved Li Hu Rak, the former "Director of the C.I.A." of his post as Co-Chairman and in the telephone notice dated Nov. 23, 1973, the south Korean side clearly expressed its agreement to our demand for expanding and reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission.

The vice-Chairman of our side made it clear that, after that time, the two sides in fact advanced their reorganization proposals at eight contacts between the vice-Chairmen and actually discussed them and in this course the south Korean side expressed its readiness to remove the "C.I.A." members.

He stressed:

It is clearly laid down in the agreement on the composition and operation of the Co-ordination Commission that the executive council is a body of the Co-ordination Commission. And, as the executive of the south Korean side, a "C.I.A." member, concurrently holds the post of member of the Co-ordination Commission, the south Korean side must not fail to replace the executive with another person in accordance with the agreed principle of the reorganization of the Co-ordination Commission and honestly approach the dialogue, said the vice-Chairman of our side.

But, at the contact yesterday, the south Korean side did not show any sincerity in the discussion of the proposed question and tried to turn the conference hall into a site of political propaganda against us, ridiculously hurling trite slanders.

Sternly warning the south Korean side against abusing and slandering us, the vice-Chairman of our side said: Even though it is my first meeting with you, we can never overlook the provocative utterances of the south Korean side run through with senseless lies and fabrication, abuses and slanders, subterfuge and evasion of responsibility.

He made the following refutation:

However loud cry the south Korean side may raise over "southward aggression" and however heatedly it may propagandize "anti-communism," it will not and cannot rouse a response from the world people, though it may win the sympathy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. If the south Korean side seeks a way out in the blind "anti-communism" forced upon it by the outside forces, losing its own self, driven by the sense of crisis, it will only lead itself to digging its own grave.

Denouncing the south Korean side for speaking ill of us, clamouring about "violent revolution" and "dictates," he declared that it could never distort facts with such clumsy ruse nor can it deceive people with it.

The cause of the revolutionary struggle in south Korea lies in the fact that the present ruling circles of south Korea are oppressing and exploiting the popular masses, selling off the country to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and schening to perpetuate the national split, he said, and continued:

In shamelessly trying to link the struggle of the south Korean people themselves with us in a far-fetched way, the south Korean ruling circles seek to suppress the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for freedom, democracy and national reunification and realize their dirty ambition for long term office.

The so-called "August 15 sniping incident" and the "tunnelling incident" are nothing but intrigues framed by the south Korean ruling circles for such insidious political aim.

The vice-Chairman of our side made clear again that the south Korean side is to blame for the deadlock to which the north-south dialogue has been brought today. We can clearly see the splittist nature of the south Korean ruling circles from the so-called "June 23 declaration," leaving alone other facts.

The vice-Chairman of our side stressed:

The south Korean ruling circles should frankly admit that, owing to the June 23 splittist declaration of the south Korean authorities, the north-south dialogue was brought to a rupture and, with this splittist declaration as the starting point, the situation got aggravated rapidly.

Referring to the so-called "south Korea-U.S. joint statement" fabricated between Ford and the south Korean ruling circles during the former's south Korean tour last year, the vice-Chairman of our side exposed:

The "south Korea-U.S. joint statement" is a declaration of aggression and treachery which reaffirmed the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression in south Korea and a declaration of anti-nation, anti-reunification, anti-peace and anti-democracy which openly proclaimed the line of national split and war line and openly defended the fascist repression of the south Korean people.

Through the south Korean tour of Ford and the "south Korea-U.S. joint statement" the U.S. imperialists disclosed more clearly to the whole world their invariable aggressive designs on south Korea and their criminal schemes to block the road of Korea's peace and peaceful reunification and the south Korean authorities openly declared their dependence on U.S. imperialism and armed confrontation with us.

The south Korean ruling circles rejected the independent solution of the question of reunification, eliminated the possibility of peace and peaceful reunification of the country and totally denied the July 4 north-south joint statement agreed upon between the two sides. How can they dare talk about independence and peaceful reunification?

The attitude and mode of thinking of the south Korean ruling circles which betray the compatriots and beg for the protection by outside forces to prolong their remaining days, are an anachronism and go against the trend of the development of history.

They should know this. The attitude and stand of the south Korean ruling circles trying to prolong their lives under the yoke of outside forces by keeping them at home even at the present time, an era of *Juche* and an era of independence, are a most shameless act discarding even the dignity of the nation. Such act of the south Korean ruling circles fundamentally reverses the north-south joint statement and unilaterally destroys the basis of the north-south dialogue; it is another grave perfidy denying the dialogue itself. Now the south Korean side is losing even the authority to independently solve the national problems, stressed the vice-Chairman of our side.

Under the condition in which no agreement was reached at this contact and the dialogue would remain deadlocked, due to the very insincere attitude of the south Korean side, the vice-Chairman of our side proposed to the south Korean side, as a measure for tiding over the present deadlock in the dialogue, to continue the contacts between the vice-Chairmen and start a working-level meeting for consulting the question of reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission, the question of the executive council and other questions and bringing their solution to maturity in the intervals for the successful progress of the contacts between the vice-Chairmen.

No agreement was reached at this meeting with the south Korean side deferring its answer to the next meeting.

It was agreed upon to have the next contact between the vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission on Mar. 14.

Japan Urged to Change Its Korea Policy

"The Japanese Government should wisely discontinue its support to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, drastically change its hostility to the DPRK and adopt an equidistant policy toward the north and the south of Korea," declared Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

He made clear this demand in Osaka on January 11 when he met the press.

Pointing out that last year the two-way trade volume between the DPRK and Japan reached over 300 million dollars in value with a plan under way to organize commodities exhibitions in two countries, Chairman Han Duk Su told the press that the DPRK has diplomatic relations with 78 countries.

He continued to say that it is high time for the state relations between the two countries to be improved.

Expressing criticism of the Japanese aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique in perpetuating the division of Korea and retaining power, the Chairman gave a detailed account of the suppression of Chongryun and Korean nationals in this country.

He branded the newly-formed Miki Government as unfriendly to the DPRK, taking note of the fact that the Government "attaches top priority to closer Tokyo-Seoul relations."

He gave the following as proof of the unfriendliness: the recent decision not to extend Exim credits to a plant export to Pyongyang, curbs placed on the landing of crewmen of a DPRK trade ship Mangyongbong and the refusal to permit a delegation of Chongryun to reenter this country after attending a solidarity conference in Baghdad.

Rodong Sinmun Brands "Mutual Recognition" as "Two Koreas" Plot of U.S.

PYONGYANG, Jan. 14 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Jan. 13 carried an editorial article headlined "We Decisively Reject U.S. Imperialists' 'Two Koreas' Plot."

Follows the full text of the editorial article:

The U.S. imperialists are spreading these days the rumour that if the Soviet Union or China "recognizes" the south Korean puppet regime, the United States, on its part, will recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to press reports, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Habib the rascal raved during the junket of Ford, boss of U.S. imperialism, to south Korea that if the Soviet Union or China "recognizes" south Korea, the United States "would improve its relations with north Korea."

Timing to coincide with this, the subsidized propaganda media of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets are widely circulating a rumour about the "simultaneous recognition of north and south Korea" by four nations—the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China.

This is a sinister political ruse of the U.S. imperialists to shore up at any cost the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime in south Korea which is facing the doom of destruction and realize the "two Koreas" plot by all means.

What kind of being is the so-called "regime" of south Korea which the U.S. imperialists are offering as the object of preposterous bargaining with the socialist countries, with much idle chatter about "admission" and "recognition"?

Socialist Recognition of Seoul Puppets Out of Question

South Korea, one half of our country, is a complete colony and aggressive military base of the United States under the occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces; it is by no means a state. The so-called "regime" rigged up in south Korea is nothing but a puppet and dummy which serves as a tool and camouflage for the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy.

Suffice it to recall who framed up the south Korean puppet regime and how. Soon after it occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, U.S. imperialism enforced a military government, harshly suppressed and dissolved the genuine people's power bodies set up by the Korean people themselves everywhere in south Korea; and it staged separate "elections" in accordance with the "election law" worked out and proclaimed by the governor of the U.S. military government and with the mobilization of the "members of the election committee" appointed by him, through base fraudulence and swindle and sanguinary suppression at the point of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, which brought into shape what they call the "government of the Republic of Korea."

Putting the puppet regime thus framed up in the foreground for form's sake, the U.S. imperialists have seized in their hands all the domains, political, economic, military and cultural, of south Korea to boss the show in everything.

Still today the U.S. imperialists are the real dominator and real ruler who hold all power in south Korea.

The south Korean puppet regime has neither right nor capacity to shape and execute a policy independently. The worth of its existence lies only in serving as a political tool for faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy and aggressive policy.

The south Korean economy is a dependent economy geared to the colonial plunder and military aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The prerogative of the supreme command of the army and the control over all the means of war in south Korea are all in the hands of the U.S. imperialists, and the south Korean puppet regime is empty-handed.

In south Korea, the inherent culture of the Korean nation has been obliterated and rotten Yankee culture is prevalent.

All the facts prove that south Korea is a colony entirely placed under the domination of U.S. imperialism and the so-called "regime" of south Korea is an out-and-out marionette regime which exists only for the aggressive interests of U.S. imperialism and is maintained with its backing.

Therefore, whether socialist countries "recognize" the south Korean puppet regime or not is totally out of question.

An unshakable principle governing the foreign policy of the socialist countries is to oppose the imperialist intervention and aggression, support the national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and respect and defend the sovereignty of the peoples. A socialist country, by nature, cannot deal with the puppets raised by the imperialists, still less "recognize" them.

If socialist countries "recognize" the south Korean puppet regime, it would be tantamount to recognizing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and it would be as much as supporting the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism toward Korea.

Therefore, the socialist countries have never had any dealings with the south Korean puppets.

It is only too natural.

Why U.S. Imperialist Rumours Spread?: Last-Ditch Attempt

Why, then, are the U.S. imperialists now babbling that they will recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, if a certain socialist country "recognizes" south Korea, and spreading the rumour that backstage negotiations on this matter are now under way and even a sort of "agreement" has been reached?

It is one of the last-ditch efforts of the U.S. imperialists to prop up the foundation of their colonial rule which has been driven into a crisis as their invariable policy of aggression toward Korea has gone bankrupt and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are thoroughly isolated from and repudiated by the people.

Truth to tell, the U.S. imperialists had watched with covetous eyes for a chance from more than 100 years ago to use our country as a strategic vantage point for Asian aggression.

When Korea was liberated, they occupied south Korea and feverishly ran about from the first days to convert south Korea into a military base and supply base for their Asian aggression.

The U.S. imperialists launched a big-scale armed invasion against the northern half of the Republic in an attempt to realize their aggressive ambition only to suffer the heaviest defeat ever in history and started on the downgrade.

Far from drawing a proper lesson from this, the U.S. imperialists have obstructed the peaceful reunification of Korea, further militarized and fascistized the south Korean puppet regime and ceaselessly perpetrated military provocations against the northern half of the Republic after the Korean armistice, not giving up their aggressive designs on the northern half of the Republic.

However, this did not help them realise their aggressive purpose.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has resolutely opposed the aggressive and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and made all along every possible effort to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The struggle for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country is mounting with each passing day among the south Korean people and the support of the world people to the just cause of the Korean people is growing stronger.

The aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to swallow up the whole of Korea has been shattered and they have been driven out of various parts of Asia.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Seeing that it was impossible to materialize their wild design to invade the northern half of the Republic and turn the whole of Korea into their colony, the U.S. imperialists brought forward the 'two Koreas' policy with the sinister aim of keeping at least south Korea in their grip."

In an attempt to find a way out of the obtaining situation in the "two Koreas" plot, the U.S. imperialists induced puppet Pak Jung Hi to openly bring forward in June 1973 the "special statement" seeking simultaneous U.N. membership for north and south Korea.

This once again laid bare before the world the real nature of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the vicious splittists who are dead set against the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to perpetuate national split became more undisguised, the patriotic people of south Korea have more strenuously waged a mass struggle to smash the heinous plots of the splittists within and without and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It was against this background that Ford, the boss of U.S. imperialism, himself flew to south Korea some time ago to give a shot in the arm to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique floundering in a morass, thoroughly isolated at home and abroad, and to bolster up the foundation of its colonial rule shaking to its very foundation. Their much ado about the socialist countries' "recognition" of south Korea was occasioned by this.

If the U.S. imperialists expect socialist countries' "recognition" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a gang of traitors and fascist murderers, it would be as foolish an act as a drowning man trying to catch at a straw.

The U.S. imperialists are ludicrous enough to prattle that if someone "recognizes" the south Korean puppet clique, they will take an equal step towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the south Korean puppet regime cannot stand comparison with each other at all.

Silly to Compare Seoul Minions With Patriotic DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a patriotic and revolutionary power inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is a truly independent and sovereign power representing the national interests and will of the entire Korean people.

But, the south Korean "regime" is nothing but a colonial, dependent and treacherous "regime" in every respect.

The south Korean puppet regime is a group of arch traitors, country-sellers, who are trading off the interests of the country and the nation lock, stock, and barrel to foreign forces for their personal ease, luxury and for gratifying their ambition of long-term office.

As for puppet Pak Jung Hi, he is a traitor who swore loyalty to Japanese imperialism long ago and, as its stooge, suppressed and murdered revolutionaries and patriotic people of Korea who rose in the anti-Japanese struggle; he is a military gangster who turned lackey of U.S. imperialism after the surrender of Japanese imperialism and seized "power" at the point of the bayonet under the patronage of the master.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi raved that he "would do whatever thing for the United States" and "act with the Stars and Stripes." This fact alone makes one clearly see his true colour as a traitor.

The "revitalized" fascist dictatorial system framed up by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is only designed to suppress the just struggle of the patriotic south Korean people calling for the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and keep our country divided into two permanently and thereby sell off south Korea to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and prolong their remaining days.

It is a stark historical fact that the so-called "Republic of Korea government" was cooked up to disguise the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists. All the "policies" which this puppet government has pursued and is now pursuing have been dictated by the U.S. imperialists from A to Z and they are designed to realize the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs.

The present ruling quarters of south Korea are the most faithful stooge among the lackeys of U.S. imperialism. This is evidenced by the fact that they are most faithfully taking part in the policies of aggression and war which the U.S. imperialists pursue everywhere they go in the world.

Acting upon the U.S. imperialists' "order" to send troops to the shambles of war in South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique were the first among their satellite nations and puppets to dispatch the biggest force of troops and remained there till the last day of the war to commit all manner of atrocities.

No wonder, even a publication of the Western capitalist world said that Pak Jung Hi "preferentially executes what is formulated at Pentagon or at the White House in south Korea."

A puppet "ambassador" to a country in a recent interview with a puppet radio reporter said that "others think that south Korea is a country dependent on the United States." This implies that the south Korean puppets themselves admit that they are internationally recognized stooges of the United States.

All the "policies" pursued by the south Korean puppet regime are geared to oppress and exploit the people so as to guarantee the predatory position of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

They harshly suppress the people's democratic liberty and rights and enforce a most reactionary, dark policy to crudely trample down even the basic human rights and elementary norms of humanitarianism.

"In south Korea it is not only the military prison that keeps in custody 'convicts' referred to a military trial, but the whole of south Korean society is a military prison of those sentenced to death." This comment of a Western press vividly reveals the true picture of the south Korean society under the reign of the reactionary policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

As seen above, the so-called "regime" in south Korea is a bogus regime which can never represent the south Korean people nor can exercise any sovereignty.

It is nonsensical to compare the south Korean puppet regime, a gang of flunkeyist traitors, lackeys of imperialism and quislings who sell off the country and the nation, with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a patriotic, anti-imperialist, independent and sovereign regime and a genuine people's power which represents and defends the interests of the workers, peasants and all other working people.

Yet, the south Korean puppet clique who have committed indelible treacherous crimes have the effrontery to expect socialist countries to recognize them.

They must know that this is a fantastic daydream which will never be realized.

In an attempt to cover up their dirty color as the colonial ruler over south Korea, the U.S. imperialists claim that south Korea is an "independent state" and there exists an independent "government." With this advertizement they can never fool the people.

The Korean people are a single nation and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only state of the Korean nation.

No Need to Improve Relations With U.S. Imperialists

As for its piffle that the United States is ready to improve relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we have neither willingness nor feel any need to improve relations with the United States as long as U.S. imperialism is occupying south Korea, interfering in the internal affairs of our country and obstructing its reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"If the U.S. Government wants to improve its relations with our country, it must, first of all, stop interfering in our internal affairs so that the Koreans can settle the question of Korean reunification independently."

The relations between our country and the United States can be improved only when the United States withdraws its aggressor forces from south Korea and terminates its occupation of south Korea and stops aggressive manoeuvres against our country.

There can be no compromise with the aggressors nor can there be any concession to the occupationists.

No one will beg of the foreign aggressors, who usurped a half of his land, to improve relations.

The U.S. imperialists are dreaming of inveigling even socialist countries into their "two Koreas" plot in a desperate effort to bolster up their colonial ruling system shaking to its very foundation in south Korea. But only a fool can hope for such thing.

Gone are the days when the U.S. imperialists could rule the roast in all matters and force their wild designs on other countries as they pleased.

None of the Korean people wants the country and the nation to be divided into two. All the peace-loving people of the world are resolutely opposed to "two Koreas."

Recognizing "two Koreas" means going against the demand of the present times.

The U.S. imperialists had better deport themselves in conformity with the trend and demand of the times, looking straight at the present reality.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should stop foolishly dancing to the tune of its master, U.S. imperialism, and behave itself with discretion.

No matter what forms and methods U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique may employ to perpetuate the national division, the Korean people will never tolerate it. They will smash all the intrigues of the enemies and certainly accomplish the sacred cause of national reunification with the support and encouragement of all the peace-loving people of the world.

(Subtitles are ours.....Ed.)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Flays U.S. Aggressive Acts against Vietnam

PYONGYANG, Jan. 10 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on January 10 denouncing the U.S. imperialists who are further intensifying these days aggressive manoeuvres against the Vietnamese people in flagrant violation of the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The statement said:

Recently the U.S. imperialists dispatched Carlyle E. Maw, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, to Saigon to have confabs with the South Vietnamese clique on increasing military aid to it and, timing to coincide with this, sent the U.S. aircraft carrier "Enterprise" and other aircraft carriers to the sea off South Vietnam to carry out an operation.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists sent their military aircraft to reconnoiter Haiphong and many other localities of North Vietnam, gravely encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

This is a criminal act of bringing the Vietnamese situation back to the state of war before the signing of the Paris agreement and threatening peace in Asia and the world.

In this connection the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam published statements of its spokesman on January 5 and 8 roundly exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' adventurous moves of aggression and war.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people sternly condemn the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam and fully support the just stand of the Vietnamese people clarified in the statements of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The statement stressed:

The U.S. imperialists must immediately give up military intervention in South Vietnam and interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, stop aggressive acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and strictly abide by the Paris agreement of the Vietnam issue.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, defying the stern denunciation by the world people, continue to race along the road of war in Vietnam, they will meet a heavier, shameful defeat.

This shows the south Korean puppet army waging a provocative military exercise near the DMZ under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

Truth about U.S. Aggression on Korea (11)

Intensified War Provocation against DPRK

Establishment of Military Fascist Dictatorship

(Continued from No. 722 issue)

The U.S. imperialists tried to find a way out of the daily-aggravating colonial crisis in the establishment of a military fascist dictatorship. This was also aimed at preparing for another war in Korea.

The scheme was mapped out in 1958 through 1959. Then, the colonial rule was on the verge of total collapse.

The "CONRON" report for 1959 prepared under the direction of Senator Fulbright, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, reads: We must take into consideration the likelihood that in case Syngman Rhee's civilian government falls, a military one will replace it.

In the beginning of 1960, the C.I.A. decided to get a "military coup" carried out by fascist elements in the south Korean army.

The Pak Jung Hi-led military group, under the direction of the C.I.A., carried out on May 16, 1961 a "coup d'etat" which overthrew the Chang Myon "government." The "supreme commission for rehabilitation of the state" was cooked up. The details of the coup plan had already been worked out in December 1960.

The military junta imposed a "military rule." They had control over the "administrative," "legislative" and "judicial" affairs, while dispatching armymen to "government" organs of various levels in Seoul and other regions, and to company offices, factories and mass media.

John Allen Dulles, then director of the C.I.A, said: During my tenure of office the most successful in its activities was the coup d'etat in south Korea.

Their plot, however, immediately met with stubborn popular resistance and world-wide condemnation.

The New York Times wrote on March 25, 1963: The military government, in fact, cannot get support. Its political background is limited to the narrow strata of society, while the gap between the government and the people is becoming wider.

Thus, the U.S. plot failed.

Apparently, it became hard for the U.S. imperialists to maintain the dictatorship.

Therefore, their brainchild was to have the "military government" assume the form of a "civilian government."

In 1963, Prof. Robert Emerson at Harvard University and Prof. Frank at New York University were sent to Seoul. A "constitutional amendment" was recommended by them. It was designed to legalize the "military government" as a "civilian administration."

On the basis of the "amended constitution," an election was held at the points of bayonets throughout south Korea, and a "civilian government" was formed.

In 1967, Pak Jung Hi tried to amend the "constitution" again so that he may be elected "president" for a third term. The purpose was to perpetuate the military fascist rule.

Despite the strong protest of the people and opposition "lawmakers," the Pak Jung Hi clique railroaded through the "national assembly" in a few minutes a "bill" on the "constitutional amendment" by mobilizing the ruling party lawmakers, without the participation of any opposition party members (according to Radio Chungang, September 11, 1969.)

On top of that, in an attempt to realize life-time "presidency" for Pak, the traitorous clique held a "national referendum" in April, 1971.

In the "presidential election," the number of votes garnered by Pak Jung Hi was only 900,000 more than the number won by his rival candidate Kim Dae Jung of the New Democratic Party, though all sorts of unfair measures were taken—terror, suppression and blackmail by the army and police, and deception and bribery.

According to a south Korean newspaper, 2 to 3 million votes were bought for Pak Jung Hi.

People in all walks of life, including students branded the "election" as a "silent assassination of democracy" and a "political intrigue to usurp power," while demonstrations against the rigged election were held throughout south Korea.

Their struggle showed that Pak Jung Hi was doomed to follow the fate of Syngman Rhee.

In October 1972, the puppet clique establishe the dnotorious "revitalized system," with the "martial law" proclaimed; the "constitution" was suspended, the "national assembly" dissolved and all political parties and social organizations ordered disbanded. Thus, Pak Jung Hi made clear his intention to stay for life in his office as "president."

The "constitution" was revised again: As a result, the term of his "presidency" was prolonged to 6 years from 4 years; the limit on the re-election to the "president" removed; conditions for "constitutional amendment," "national referendum," "emergency measures" and "dissolution of the national assembly" were to be determined by the "president." Pak Jung Hi aimed to become a life-time "president." One-third of the "national assemblymen" were to be appointed by the "president"; another two-thirds to be recommended by a "election management commission," the members of which are to be named by the "president."

Miserable Reality

With the dictatorship established, the colonial rule became more barbarous.

While fabricating various fascist laws, the Pak Jung Hi clique reinforced and expanded suppressive machines, creating a terror-ridden atmosphere.

The notorious "national security law" was revised for the worse in December 1962; an "anti-communist law" cooked up in July, 1961; and the "provisional special law for the punishment of special crimes" in December 1961.

Up to now, about 4,000 laws have been cooked up since the "military coup."

Among other things, the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" was inaugurated; now this reigns supreme. The army and police were mobilized for oppressive purposes. Political agents now number 370,000.

With "martial law" repeatedly invoked, the political activites of progressive parties and social organizations are strictly restricted, and patriotic people arrested every day, only because they demanded democratization and national reunification.

Choe Gun U, chairman of the "socialist party," Li Hun Gu, member of the political committee of the "socialist reunification party" and many other patriots were tortured to death in jail; Choe Bark Gun, director of the organization department of the "socialist party" and Cho Yong Su, president of "Minjok Ilbo" (Korean daily) died on the gallows.

In 1967 alone, 718,700 innocent citizens were arrested or murdered; in one year since August of 1965, 11,700 students were expelled or suspended from schools. For two years since 1964, 695 press organs were ordered disbanded.

In addition to the "state of extraordinary emergency" declared in December 1971, "martial law" was proclaimed in October, 1972, just after the north-south dialogue started and when the south Koreans' aspirations for reunification mounted higher.

In a month after that, 8,000 citizens were arrested; the "legislative assembly" was dissolved, with any political activities prohibited.

On Jan. 8, 1974, "emergency measures" were issued. A large number of police, agents of the "K.C.I.A" and military police were mobilized every day to arrest patriotic people and students, who were put to "military tribunals."

Among the arrested were all the sponsors of the "one-million signature collection campaign," calling for the overthrow of the "revitalized system" and for democratization of the society; some were sentenced to 15-year penal servitude. With many "spy cases" faked up, literary writers, pressmen and religionists were charged with the alleged violation of the "anti-communist law."

On top of that, "K.C.I.A. agents kidnapped from Tokyo Kim Dae Jung, an opposition party candidate for "presidency."

An investigation group on south Korea of the U.S. Senate Foreign Affairs Committee said in its report: suppression of the freedom of citizens is harshest at present since the downfall of Syngman Rhee.

The south Korean economy is all the more subordinated to foreign monopoly and has gone bankrupt; people's living standards have worsened.

After the "coup d'etat," military spending increased to 184.3 billion won in 1973 from 14.7 billion won in 1960.

South Korea owes 7 billion dollars to foreign countries and its national industries are completely held under their control.

Today, foreign monopoly controls 100 percent of the oil refining, electric appliances manufacturing, chemical fibres, plastics and pulp industries; 80 percent of the power industry; and 65 percent of the cement industry.

Raw materials imported amounted to 4.1 billion dollars in 1973.

Owing to the shortage of raw materials and capital, the national economy is constantly depressed, and enterprises are compelled to suspend or curtail operation, with 85 percent operating on a deficit basis.

The tax in kind collected from the people increased 28 times as compared with that collected under the Syngman Rhee rule.

Prices have skyrocketed. The unemployed are increasing. Wages paid to workers are less than one-third of the minimum living cost.

Homeless families reach 1.79 million; water service is available to only 19 percent of all the households; electricity is not yet used by 51 percent of them.

Agriculture is no exception. Today, south Korea imports 2.5-3 million tons of grains every year.

The total amount of debts the peasants owe increased to 80 billion won in 1970 from 18.4 billion won in 1960. During this period, 40,000-50,000 households left the countryside every year.

"Emigrants" totaled 120,000 from 1962 through 1971. In fact, they were sold off abroad as slaves under the pretext of "relief of the jobless" and "acquisition of foreign currency."

Murder, robbery, theft and other criminal cases exceed 30,000 every year. Today, south Korea has been reduced to a "living hell."

In the final analysis, the anti-popular and traitorous policies of the Pak regime, backed with fascist suppression, are sharpening national and class contradictions and aggravating the crisis of colonial rule in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

(To be continued.)

'We Will Not Yield to Any Form of Unwarranted Pressure'

Other Newspapers Join "Tonga Ilbo"

South Korean reporters are continuing their strong protest against the unwarranted news censorship by the Pak puppets and their struggle for genuine freedom of the press.

Around 900 staff members of south Korea's largest-circulation newspaper, "Tonga Ilbo," held a rally to protest the questioning by the military authorities of their three colleagues in connection with paid protest statements the daily carried on Jan. 15.

Practically all its employees including the editors, editorial writers, reporters photographers, typesetters and printers joined in the all-night sit-in.

Earlier on Jan. 8, the employees of the south Korean "Radio Tonga" a sister organization of "Tonga Ilbo" held a meeting and firmly resolved to fight to the end against the despicable pressure and suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

That day more than 40 journalists and producers of the radio present at the meeting denounced the fascist bandits' vicious interference in and persecution of the press activities and adopted a three-point resolution expressing their firm determination to wage their just struggle unyieldingly for the freedom of speech.

The resolution said:

"We oppose any dictatorship, and we will continue our broadcasting for the independence and freedom of speech.

"We will resist any outside oppression and continue to give information to the people.

"Our struggle will continue till democracy and freedom of the press are realized."

It is reported that the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits put pressure upon some traders and industrialists to have no business relations with "Radio Tonga" merely because it reported about the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy and other facts which went against the grain with them.

The employees of "Radio Tonga" are firmly resolved to fight to the end against the fascist crimes of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

On Jan. 9, "Tonga Ilbo" carried an item headlined "There Can Be No Freedom without Freedom of Advertisement" bitterly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi murderers for trampling underfoot freedom of advertisement. Written in the Elank advertisement column of the paper that day were the words "the torch of the nation is not alone." It also wrote, introducing the program of "Radio Tonga," that "'Radio Tonga" arranges a program with a more deepened content and broadcasts it without vacillation in face of the suppression" by the puppet clique.

Over 200 journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga," on Jan. 10 held an emergency meeting at the editorial office of "Tonga Ilbo" and adopted an action programme for freedom of speech expressing their determination to fight unyieldingly against the fascist suppression of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In the action programme they declared that "they actively support the nation-wide movement for democratization" and announced internally and externally that "they will resolutely disclose injustice, irregularities and corruption prevalent in this society and report their truth."

They expressed vehement indignation at the mean acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits who exerted pressure on some traders and industrialists not to put an advertisement in the newspaper and radio in an attempt to make riddance of them. With the determination to fight to the end, the journalists declared that "they will defend freedom of speech overcoming with the united strength the difficulty caused by suppression through forced cancellation of advertisement and further strengthen the unity of the whole office for this purpose."

Upwards of 200 journalists of "Chungang Ilbo" and "Radio Tongyang" on Jan. 14 held a meeting in the office of the editorial board of "Chungang Ilbo" and adopted the third declaration for defence of the freedom of the press renewing their determination to "reject any form of suppression interfering with the press," exposing and denouncing the despicable and heinous suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang bent on closing down "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga."

In the declaration containing points of their resolution, they "reaffirmed the spirit of the first, second declarations for defence of the freedom of the press" made public by them to express their determination to fight to win the freedom of the speech and democratic rights after they had risen up together with all the south Korean pressmen against the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's suppression of the press in October last year, and stated: "Regarding the cancellation of the advertisements from Tonga as a challenge to all the press circles, we resolve to fight together with all the pressmen."

In their declaration, they stressed: "We make it clear that we would not remain forced to keep mum any longer at the continued suppression of the press and resolve to be faithful to reporting truth, not yielding to any form of unwarranted pressure."

In the third declaration they called upon all the press organs, journalists, editors and publishers to "join the ranks for defending the freedom of the press."

Progressive and conscientious south Korean journalists including all the reporters and editorial writers of "Tonga Ilbo," with a firm sense of duty to the society as pressmen, are developing a powerful struggle with their pens in protest against the Pak "regime," undaunted by the barbarous suppression by those in power. They are staging the righteous struggle to defend the fundamental rights of the press and realize social justice.

Looking back upon last year, a year of struggle for democracy, south Korean students, youth and all the other segments of the people are resolutely determined to wage their struggles proudly in the New Year for the democratization of the society.

At this juncture, journalists and editors in south Korea—the advocates and spokesmen of social justice and truth—raised a beacon fire for freedom of the press at the very beginning of the New Year. This is the patriotic initiative taken by them in response to the demand of history and people.

Their struggle enjoys absolute support and encouragement from the south Korean people who aspire after the democratization of their society and the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

It has also aroused the sympathy of the fair-minded world public and strengthened solidarity with them.

Two alternatives are available for the reporters: One is to win freedom of the press through the struggle and the other to become reptile press organs.

It is entirely reasonable for them to espouse the cause of justness and truth and start a righteous struggle for the free press and a democratized society by breaking the fascist tentacles of the dictatorship. With no means of suppression or threat can Pak Jung Hi check the just struggle of the south Korean reporters and break their indomitable fighting spirit.

The pen is mighter than the sword.

The south Korean reporters have a stronger weapon at their disposal —righteous and patriotic writing representing the conscience of the masses of people—than the vicious bayonets of the fascists.

The south Korean reporters as true spokesmen for the people will continue their vigorous campaigns for freedom of the press by inspiring the people and striking terror into the hearts of the oppressors.

Solidarity Expressed Here

A drive is briskly under way in Japan to save the south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" from its financial difficulties caused by the puppet regime's pressgag on the paper.

Prominent are 25 intellectuals headed by Prof. Iinuma Jiro at Kyoto University. They are calling on the Japanese citizens to subscribe to the newspaper though they cannot read Korean.

A 2,000-member alumni association of Korean graduates from Waseda University, Tokyo, started a similar campaign.

About 60 members resident here had entered their subscriptions for six months by Jan. 16.

The association strongly appealed to its members to subscribe to the daily at its general meeting held in Osaka on Jan. 18.

Recently, Chairman Suzuki Shiro of the Japan Journalists Association said: I express firm solidarity with the south Korean journalists including those of "Tonga Ilbo" in their just struggle for freedom of the press. And I denounce the Pak Jung Hi regime for its vicious attempt to suppress their struggle by means of having ad cancelled to the daily.

I am convinced that the south Korean journalists will be crowned with final victory in their fight for the freedom of the press, by smashing the pressgag.

IPI Condemns Pak "Regime"

The International Press Institute on Jan. 15 condemned the fascist ruler's suppression of "Tonga Ilbo."

The IPI said that under official pressure big commercial advertisers have withdrawn bookings from the paper which is politically independent and an outspoken critic of the government.

Ernest Mayer, director of the organization of 2,000 editors and publishers in 67 countries, sent the following cable to the editors of "Tonga Ilbo":

"We note with anxiety the growing economic pressures against "Tonga Ilbo" and assure you that IPI condemns the government-inspired advertising sanctions and supports you in your courageous stand for press freedom."

Korean Journalists Here Extend Support

The Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan in a statement issued on January 17 voiced total support to the south Korean journalists now bravely championing democracy against the fascist repression mounted by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

This compatriotic support came at a time when the save-"Tonga Ilbo" drive was going international.

The AKJPJ praised the resistance put up by the south Korean pressmen as an expression of their lofty sense of mission as professionals plus their powerful national conscience.

The resident journalists organization took notice of the fact that their defiance of the press censorship was continuing amids undaunted efforts of the students and citizens from various walks of life against fascism and for democracy.

Their resolve, the AKJPJ declared, was to restore democratic procedures in south Korea, in a patriotic bid to complete eventually the reunification of the divided fatherland.

No force could stand in the way of the fighting south Korean journalists and people, stressed the AKJPJ.

Referring to reports that reporters of "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga" on January 10 adopted a "programme for freedom of the press" and evinced their determination to "actively support the democratization movement currently being waged nationwide" and to "expose the widespread evils and irregularities," the AKJPJ said that they were determined to "survive the present crisis caused by the withdrawal of advertisements and preserve freedom of the press."

The south Korean Journalists Association urged all its members to support the struggle of "Tonga Ilbo" on January 13 and "Choson Ilbo" and "Hanguk Ilbo," leading dailies, joined the movement against fascism and for democracy, the AKJPJ said, and recalled that numerous newspapers, radio stations and people of various social sectors became a big force allied with the fighting "Tonga Ilbo" and "Radio Tonga."

As for the background of this drive, the AKJPJ remarked: The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, trying hard to keep the division of the country for ever and remain in office for an indefinite period, are invoking "the National Security Law," the "Anti-Communist Law" and other vicious laws in a fascist suppression of the good-natured journalists; many were arrested and imprisoned and some murdered; and various machines were created to tighten the control of mass media, wirepulled by the "KCIA."

The result was an unrestricted distortion of facts in violation of freedom of the press, unfounded stories and unwarranted "anti-communist" campaigns, all imposed upon the south Korean mass media, the AKJPJ deplored.

Branding the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the sworn enemy to the south Korean pressmen, the AKJPJ claimed that the grave state of affairs made it imperative for the south Korean people and reporters to keep up their tireless efforts for a democratic society and the independent and peaceful reunification.

We shall overcome. We must win at any cost.

Kim Byong Ik said: A difficult situation with which the press circles are confronted produced solidarity among the entire journalists of south Korea, needless to say of "Tonga Ilbo."

Journalists began to share a professional consciousness beyond the narrow bounds of their companies.

We cannot but state that the cause of all the problems is in the pressgag by the "government."

The employees of "Tonga Ilbo" will not cease their struggle halfway.

Otherwise, a dark period would come, with democracy, freedom and movements for civil rights, all suppressed.

We express our thanks to the Japanese newsmen's support to us.

We hope for stronger support in future, too.

Photo shows the "Tonga Ilbo" pressmen holding a rally on Jan. 15 evening to protest against the Pak Jung Hi clique's pressgag.

Chief of Editorial Board of "Tonga Ilbo" Determined to Fight It Out

Hong Song Myon, the chief of the editorial board of "Tonga Ilbo" and Kim Byong Ik, president of the south Korean journalists association met on Jan. 15 with the Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" Seoul correspondent.

Hong Song Myon said: Since the end of October last year, the south Korean newspapers, especially "Tonga Ilbo" gave extensive coverage to the moves afoot among the people and those of religionists and students in particular that displeased the "government." It has uncovered the facts that the "government" tried to conceal.

We have firmly expressed our opinions in the editorials. We frankly asserted what should be done for the advantage of the country and the nation, regardless of the intention of the "government." We demanded: The present "constitution" must be revised; the human rights should be respected; those who are detained under the "presidential emergency measures" should be released immediately and confusions on the campuses cannot be brought into control with the suppression of the students.

Then followed the "wholesale withdrawal of the advertisements from "Tonga Ilbo."

Those people who closely watch the difficulty of our company, are sympathetic with us or indignant with the authorities, precisely know the true state of affairs.

As long as we receive warm public support, we can subscribe to the thought that "justice is not alone," even if we were driven into a tight corner.

"North's Threat" Groundless; "ROK" Soldiers, Topple Pak!: Ex-S. Korean "Naval Chief of Staff"

"Retired vice-admiral" Li Ryong Un, "former chief of staff of the south Korean navy," on Jan. 13 called a press conference in the Dietmen's Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan, at which he roundly exposed the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who have turned south Korea into a land of mediaeval darkness and doggedly obstructed national reunification, the aspiration of the nation, while trying their hardest to maintain the traitorous "revitalized dictatorial system," and earnestly called upon the "ROK" army officers and soldiers to turn to the side of the people and courageously rise up to smash the citadel of dictatorship, not being taken in by the deception of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" any longer.

Li Ryong Un was "chief of staff" of the south Korean navy before he was transferred to the reserve force in 1961. Now his wife and children live in Los Angeles, U.S., and he is now running a shipping company. He reportedly travelled to south Korea from time to time till August 14 last year.

The press conference was attended as witnesses by President of the Afro-Asian Institute Utsunomiya Tokuma and Sionoya Kazuo, both members of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party.

At the press conference, Li Ryong Un made public a statement, gave answers to a number of questions such as "How do you think about the threat from the north?" and "What is the truth of the incident on the West Sea, the incident on the East Sea, the tunnel incident and the sniping incident on August 15" put by Japanese journalists and made clear his views on these questions.

Follows a summary of answers given by retired vice-admiral Li Ryong Un:

"ROK" Veterans against Pak Jung Hi

Expressing his determination to unfold a resolute struggle to topple the Pak "regime" by uniting the "reserve officers" living in all parts of the world including the U.S., Li said:

Today in south Korea, there is no trace of fundamental democracy or freedom. Pak's recent crackdown on the people is increasing their indignation.

At present living in the U.S., I have been to my country several times recently. The information I received from many patriotic officers and men during my stay there is that the south Korean army today is being used as Pak's personal army to check a students' uprising.

They were very much resented over this and said in unison that the army should never be used for the purpose of oppressing the people.

I was urged by these friends to do everything I can in foreign countries to prevent the Pak "government" from mobilizing the military to oppress the masses and to help south Korea recover democracy as early as possible. They are in a too difficult position to act at home, no matter how they may try.

As I can't remain an onlooker, I resolved to join in the anti-Pak "government" struggle.

After I returned to the U.S. on Aug. 14 last year, I went to several cities—New York, Washington and Los Angeles—to call upon resident Koreans there to join in the anti-Pak campaign. I organized the "veterans" federation for national salvation," consisting of overseas ex-servicemen.

The chief of the headquarters of this "federation" is Choe Sung Nam, a contemporary of Pak Jung Hi's.

"Threat from North" Whopping Lie

He said that Pak Jung Hi is playing up the so-called "threat of southward aggression from the north" in order to maintain his dictatorial "regime." It is the very Pak "regime" itself that is aggravating tension by framing up many "incidents." A series of "incidents" such as the "West Sea incident" and the "East Sea incident" were cooked up by it in order to allege the "threat from the north." He continued:

Whenever I returned to the motherland, I visited the "headquarters of the south Korean navy." I was informed by the "chief of operations of the south Korean navy" and "staff officers" that the "West Sea incident" and the "East Sea incident" were "inventions."

First of all, the south Korean authorities forced the people to take part in a mass demonstration, when the facts about the "incidents" were exposed by the northern side. This shows that such a demonstration had been prepared in advance.

Speaking about the "West Sea spy ship incident," he asked, "Why did they infiltrate a worn-out spy ship into the territorial waters of the northern part?" He said: It was quite natural that the ship should have been sunk. The point is that they tried to stir up trouble under the pretext of an "incident."

As for the "East Sea incident," it was necessary for the Pak "regime" to aggravate tension in order to deceive the south Korean people, he revealed.

As for the "tunnel incident," he went on: However large the number of small tunnels may be, it is, in fact, impossible for troops to start an attack through tunnels. They are of no significance from a military standpoint. So, it is ridiculous that Pak "regime" made a fuss about this "question." This was a premeditated act, in view of the fact that they made a statement about the "incident" on the eve of U.S. President Ford's visit to south Korea.

The "staff officers" of the south Korean army are scornful of Pak Jung Hi who made much ado about.

Referring to the question of nuclear weapons, he continued: It is a stark fact that nuclear weapons are stored in south Korea. When I was "chief of operations of the south Korean navy," "Honest John" and other nuclear weapons were delivered by the U.S. I also saw with my own eyes the nuclear warheads of such missile as "Nike" and "Hawk" missiles owned by the U.S. army in south Korea when I made an inspection of a U.S. army unit.

Speaking about the "attempted assassination of Pak Jung Hi," he said: I can say safely that the bullet which killed Ryuk Yong Su, the wife of Pak Jung Hi, was not a bullet fired by Mun Se Gwang.

The fatal bullet was fired from right to left and the bullet differed in all respects from the bullets shot by Mun Se Gwang.

It must have been one of Pak Jung Hi's men and not Mun Se Gwang who shot a gun at Ryuk Yong Su. Many reliable news sources in south Korea also confirmed these facts.

Pak Betrays Even Brother

He laid bare the fact that Pak Jung Hi has tried to prolong his life, resorting to insidious means at his disposal.

After being sentenced to capital punishment on charges of involvement in the "Ryosu incident," Pak Jung Hi asked the U.S. imperialists to save his life.

When he was told by the then rulers that he would be able to save his life if he made a list of rebels, he willingly did so, giving even his brother's name, Pak Tong Hi. All the rebels were executed, except him.

Though he was reactivated, no military commander did dare to have Pak under him, because he would double-cross anyone at any time and he had belonged to a rebel army unit.

Then my brother, Li Ryong Mun, who was "director of army operations" those days, appointed him "deputy chief of army operations." This was why I knew Pak Jung Hi well.

Pak Jung Hi climbed the ladder of success all the way by means of sinister deception and betrayal. He did everything, fair or foul, to save his own life, for example, he killed his own brother for the purpose.

Recently, Pak Jung Hi turns a deaf ear to the advice of others.

Detained men and politicians tried to meet him, but he never accepted their requests.

In conclusion, I must say that the Japanese Government should not bolster the Pak-"regime."

A certain Japanese minister talked about the false "threat of southward invasion from north." Now, the Japanese Government is denounced by the south Korean people.

It must carefully reexamine the support it is giving the Pak "regime" which is being barely maintained with fiction, fabrication and false propaganda.

The more actively it backs the Pak-"regime," the more will the south Korean people hate Japan.

Summary of Statement

Follows a summary of the prepared statement made by puppet retired vice-admiral Li Ryong Un, "former chief of naval staff of south Korea":

Since they usurped power through a military coup, the present ruling circles have made all-out efforts for 10 years to accumulate their personal wealth and to stay in office as long as possible, while neglecting people's living. He just changed his military uniform to civilian clothes through the farce of the transfer of the military government to civilian government, and thus usurped "presidency."

They deliberately revised the constitution for worse in a special room with the absence of members of the opposition parties, despite the fact that they had declared "It is impossible for the president to seek presidency for the third time. Thus they realized Pak's presidency for a third term and further rigged up the so-called "revitalized system" aimed at realizing "Pak's presidency for life."

Ruling circles are spreading among the people a lie about the "threat from the north" in order to aggravate tension by proclaiming "martial law," "special martial law," "extraordinary martial law" and an order for "wartime set-ups." This shows how they leave no stones unturned to deprive the people of the democratic rights by means of plots and suppression.

That there is no "threat from the north" is international common knowledge in the light of the military balance between north and south. The south Korean authorities, however, are cooking up incidents one after another to maintain the "revitalized system," suppress the people under the slogan "threat from the north" and thus to receive "aid" from foreign countries.

Furthermore, the present rulers betrayed the aim of the north-south joint statement for the reunification of the fatherland, a long-cherished desire of the entire nation. Reunification discussions were banned among the people under the deceptive signboard of "anti-communism," the north-south dialogue was abused as a tool for the maintenance of their "regime." National traitorous acts were committed against the nation behind the stage of the dialogue.

Li Ryong Un, 60, former south Korean "naval chief of staff" and now a retired vice-admiral, met the press in Tokyo on Jan. 13. He stated that there is no threat from the north and expressed his resolve to fight against the traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Most unreasonable events occurring nowadays in south Korea originate from the policy of dependence on outside forces and the nation-splitting policy, as pursued by the present ruling circles.

South Korea has been converted into a dark medieval society under the dictatorial rule of the Pak Jung Hi, a society far removed from democracy.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" has subordinated the south Korean economy to the outside forces. Owing to foreign debts amounting to 7 billion dollars, the people have become slaves of the foreign loans while the privileged classes are enriching themselves.

The present administrators always talk about "security," but this does not mean the security of south Korea but the security of the Pak regime and its privileged nepotists.

They are using the "ROK" army which should defend our land like their private soldiers, and unity and discipline among the soldiers are growing loose and their morale has fallen to the ground.

Able commanders, who are faithful to their military duties and enjoy a high reputation, are dismissed on charges of "anti-government" acts and find it difficult to make a living. The majority of patriotic "ROK" armymen who see through the Pak's plot to utilize "security matters" for the maintenance of the dictatorial regime are seriously concerned about the fate of the country and the future of the nation. Their dissatisfaction with the Pak "regime" is mounting as the days go by.

The reunification of the country is the long-cherished desire of the nation. However, the Pak Jung Hi regime does not have the slightest intention of promoting the reunification of the fatherland. It is long since its true nature was disclosed.

In the 30 years of national split, a fratricidal war broke out. But it was Koreans themselves that had suffered the heaviest calamities in the war.

How can we endure any longer the national misfortune of not being able to hear from our relatives and friends and to attend the deathbeds of our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, because of division of the country.

As his senior in the "ROK" army, I do urge "president" Pak Jung Hi to resign from his office at once.

I ardently support the righteous movement of politicians, religionists, scholars, men of culture, youth and students who, in spite of violent suppression by the present rulers, have bravely risen for the sake of human dignity and conscience, in order to restore the human rights and the right to existence, to repeal the "revitalized constitution", restore democratic constitutional rule and to promote the reunification of the country.

I take this opportunity to appeal to the soldiers of the "ROK" army to stand on the side of the masses of the people and boldly rise to topple the citadel of dictatorship, instead of being inveigled into helping Pak himself any longer in his dictatorial regime and to stop assuming the attitude of on-lookers.

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